

# 國立臺灣師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論(語言學組)

適用系所：英語學系

注意：1.本試題共 3 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

## I. Define the following terms. Give examples whenever possible (30 points)

1. suprasegmental feature
2. diphthongization
3. discourse marker
4. negative concord
5. tense vs. aspect
6. endocentric compound vs. exocentric compound

## II. Answer the following questions. (70 points)

1. With the three constituents given in (1), there should be six possible combinations as shown in (2), but only the first four in (2) are attested. Explain why this is the case and what implications this has for first and second language acquisition. (20 points)

(1) a {student, physics, long hair}  
1            2            3

- (2) a. 1 2 3: a student of physics with long hair  
b. 3 2 1: a long-haired physics student  
c. 2 1 3: a physics student with long hair  
d. 3 1 2: a long-haired student of physics  
e. 2 3 1: \*a physics long-haired student  
f. 1 3 2: \*a student with long-hair of physics

2. What is a yes-no question in English? What are the rules that govern the formation of a yes-no question? Do the same rules apply to other constructions in English? (15 points)

3. In everyday speech, consonant clusters are often simplified. The /d/ in the phrases listed below (the underlined part) is often dropped, but to different extents when in different linguistic environments. Dropping rates among a group of English speakers are presented below. Consider the data and discuss what linguistic factors might motivate the differences in dropping rates and whether these factors are weighed differently. (10 points)

“burned up”            13%  
“cold out”            43%  
“burned coal”            62%  
“cold cuts”            87%

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4. English cleft construction such as “It was \_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_” is used in certain discourse contexts. Consider the following conversations involving a cleft construction.

A: Did Jenny claim that she saw Tom Hanks last night?

Among the responses listed below, B1 and B2 are appropriate, but B3 is not. Please discuss why such is the case.

B1: No, it was Bradley Cooper that Jenny claimed she saw last night.

B2: No, it was last Friday that Jenny claimed she saw Tom Hanks.

B3: No, it was Jenny that claimed she saw Bradley Cooper last night.

(15 points)

5. On December 19, 2014, the United Daily published an article entitled 「進行一個 XX 的動作」你得語言癌了嗎？ (“Doing a V-ing action”: Are you afflicted with language cancer?) The article comments on the spread of the sentence pattern and considers it a negative influence. The first part of the report is attached below. As a linguist, please comment on the phenomenon or the related criticisms toward “language cancer” using your knowledge about linguistics. (10 points)

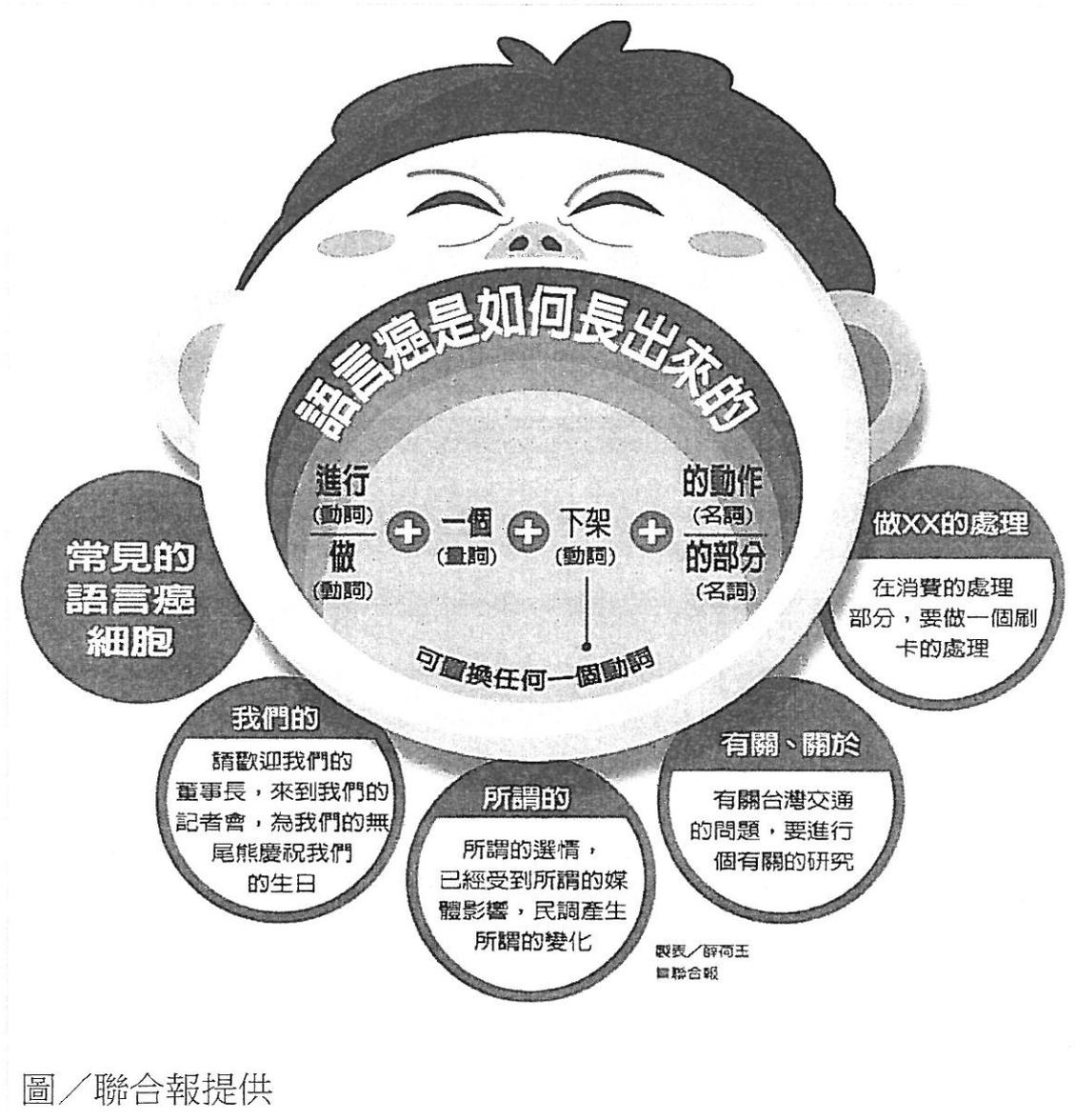
<http://udn.com/NEWS/NATIONAL/NAT5/9139246.shtml>

「進行一個 XX 的動作」 你得語言癌了嗎？

【聯合報／記者林秀姿、張錦弘、沈育如、陳智華、馮靖惠、薛荷玉】 2014.12.19 03:20 am

### 前言

「下架」常被講成「進行一個下架的動作」，「了解」成了「做一個了解的部分」。無意義的冗詞贅字，充塞媒體上及許多人的口中，就像癌細胞不斷複製增生。本報剖析「語言癌」的生成原因及治療解方，還給語言乾淨、健康。



圖/聯合報提供

知名主廚阿基師遭跟拍與女子上「摩鐵」，上周開記者會，留下不少「金句」，如承認跟該女子「有做一個擁抱『的動作』」，也做到了嘴對嘴『的動作』」，但沒有做任何互動『的動作』；事件發生後，他「有跟太太做報備『的動作』」。整場記者會，只見「動作」滿場飛。

日前食安風暴發生時，打開電視，總聽到官員、主播反覆說「進行一個下架的動作」。政府發言人說明，魏應充入獄首日「有做一個佛經的閱讀」。

不知從何時開始，「了解」變成了「做一個了解」，「處理」多講作「做一個處理」，動詞前面累贅地加上了量詞「一個」及動詞「做」，後面再加上「的部分」、「的動作」。

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